

BY THE MAIL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—*Virginia Legislature.*—The most interesting question before the House of Delegates yesterday, was the *University Bill*. It proposes to loan from the unemployed money belonging to the Literary Fund \$80,000—Messrs. Doddridge and Griffin both proposed amendments to the bill—all which were ordered to be printed.

FEB. 1.—An election took place for a Senator of the U. States, from the 4th of next March. Col. Taylor was re-elected—no other candidate named.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Our readers will have seen, by our Congressional Diary, that Mr. Poinsett, of South Carolina, has just taken his seat in the House of Representatives. This gentleman's return to the United States from Mexico has been protracted, we hear, by the uncertainty incident to a long sea voyage, and the difficulties peculiar to the navigation of those seas which he has recently visited. But his absence from that branch of the National Legislature of which he is a valuable member, has been abundantly compensated, by the very useful information which it is understood he has brought with him home, in reference to a country, whose relations are deeply interesting to our own, by her geographical position and vast and varied resources. Although Mr. Poinsett had no diplomatic appointment, which entitled him to official credentials or pecuniary compensation, it is nevertheless known that he travelled in the confidence of our government, and has presented the result of his interesting excursion to the Department of State, in a memoir, which must possess, at least that species of authenticity which is to be derived from the most propitious facilities for procuring information, combined with a liberal curiosity and an enlightened talent for observation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.—*New-York State Prison.*—According to a late report of the Inspectors, it appears that the number of convicts in confinement during the last year was as follows: Remaining in prison, per last report, 553; admitted during the year, 175; pardoned, 93; died 35; discharged, by expiration of sentence, 15; remaining, 593.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—On Friday last, John Savage, Esq., took the oath of office, and entered upon his official duties as Chief Justice of the State of New York.

TITLES.

The following is a letter from Gov. Coles, to the Editors of the Illinois Intelligencer.

VANDALIA, Dec. 10, 1832.

Gentlemen,—Our state constitution gives to the person exercising the functions of the executive the appellation of Governor—a title which is specific, intelligible, and republican, and amply sufficient to denote the dignity of the office. In your last paper you have noticed me by the addition of "His Excellency," an aristocratical and high sounding adjunct, which I am sorry to say has become too common among us, not only in newspaper announcements, but in the addressing of letters, and even in familiar discourse. It is a practice disagreeable to my feelings, and inconsistent, as I think, with the dignified simplicity of freemen and to the nature of the vocation of those to whom it is applied. And having made it a rule through life to address no one as his excellency, or the honorable, or the venerable, I am, &c. &c.

EDWARD COLES.

Messrs. Brown & Barry, editors of the Illinois Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 23, 1832.—A great object of curiosity is now preparing on the Thames—a new STEAM VESSEL, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupies only one fifth part of the usual place—her furnace consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel what formerly took one chaldron of coals: her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that once filled it is enough for the voyage, which it is calculated she will perform in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American—Parkins is the man, who does honour to his country. In two months this vessel will sail (or go) for Calcutta.

Mr. Derby, the journalist and geographer, in a letter to Mr. Eddy, that the river Zaire, in Africa, calculating that river and the Niger to be the same, is the largest river on the globe; yet he puts it at only 3252 miles. But the Missouri calculating from its emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and more water empties from that than from the Mississippi, is 4500 long, and is 4000 miles navigable. This makes the Missouri not only the largest river in the known world, but the greatest distance navigable, and commands the greatest surface of country of any river on the globe.

The Legislature of South-Carolina are about passing a law, making duelling, or challenging to fight, death. This is a mistaken principle. Whipping at the post—sitting in the stocks—or riding a rail, would be infinitely better.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Peter W. Willis and others had leave to bring in a bill.

Nathaniel Bachelder and others had leave to withdraw their petition.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Jesse F. Wingate and others had leave to bring in a Resolve.

Petitions of William Norcross and others, at the request of the House was taken from the files of the Senate and sent down.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Petition of the Trustees of China Academy was referred to the next legislature.

An order was passed, directing the secretary of state, to cause to be printed three hundred copies of the act dividing the state into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, and transmit a copy to each of the several towns and plantations in the state.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Benjamin Shaw and others had leave to bring in a bill.

Petition of James Paul and others was referred to the next legislature.

An order of notice was granted on the petition of Thomas Haven and others.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

A resolve was passed directing the commissioners on the part of Maine, appointed to divide the joint property of the two states, to report to the next legislature, what measures in their opinion ought to be adopted for the management and disposal of the public lands belonging to this state.

Bill respecting the sale of ministerial and school lands was referred to the next legislature, and ordered to be printed.

The accounts of Ebenezer C. Wilder, Land Agent, were referred to the next legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills to incorporate Anson Academy—additional to an act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of Highways—additional to an act to incorporate the Kennebec Steam Navigation Company—to provide for the erection and government of a State Prison—to incorporate the Maine Stage Company—repealing an act to regulate the taking of fish called Alewives in Boothbay—to incorporate Oriental Star Lodge—respecting the return of votes for Representatives in Districts—and a bill additional to an act to incorporate the Gardner Lyceum—and Resolves to ascertain the number of Deaf and Dumb persons in this state—correcting the valuation of Washington and Somerset counties—for the admission of Josiah Hacker to practice law in the Court of Common Pleas—in favor of B. J. Porter—respecting claims assigned to this state by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and authorizing the sale of State lands and for other purposes.

The committee on finance reported a bill assessing a tax on polls and estates to the amount of 4,331, 64.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to divide the State into districts for the choice of representatives to Congress, reported the same with amendments, which were adopted—yeas 92—nays 45.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. McDonald and Bond, of the Senate, and Abbot, of Castine, Dunlap, of Brunswick, and Fuller, of Readfield, of the House, was appointed to hear the answer of James M. Rogers, of Bowdoin, to the causes assigned for his removal from every civil and military office he holds under this state, with power to send for persons and papers.

Col. Moore, of Clinton, moved a reconsideration of the vote preferring the bill for the further organization of the S. J. C. and to abolish the C. C. Pleas, which did not prevail.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

The bill additional to an act establishing a Supreme Judicial Court within this state, was referred to the next legislature.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills to incorporate the Maine Baptist Missionary Society—to establish a school fund in Wiscasset—additional to an act regulating the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Courts of Probate—to authorize the town of Kennebec to keep and maintain a bridge over Monson River—further regulating the herring fishery—to incorporate the Bar Mill Bridge proprietors—to incorporate the Augusta and Bangor Stage Company—to incorporate Bethlehem Lodge—respecting a bridge in Sullivan—and Resolves in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians—respecting the purchase of a standard of Weights and Measures—and authorizing the sale of a gun-house in Portland.

The bill to divide the state into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, &c. came from the senate with a further amendment for concurrence, and the bill of China Academy, was referred to the next legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

An order passed directing the publication of 300 copies of the act dividing the State into districts, &c. to be furnished each town and plantation with one copy each.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills to divide the state into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, and prescribing the mode of election—to incorporate the proprietors of Portland Bridge—making further provision for the preservation of fish in Union river, bay and its waters—to annex Peter Willis and others of Anson, to Industry—to incorporate the town of Richmond—to incorporate the Trustees of the Congregational fund for the support of the Gospel in Kennebecport—and additional to an act for the prevention of Lotteries not authorized by law, and to prohibit the sale or purchasing tickets in this State.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Adj. General, Secretary of State and Treasurer, was read a third time and passage refused.

Orders of notice were passed on the petitions of Thomas Haven and others—and Benjamin Shaw and others.

James Sherman had leave to withdraw his petition.

The bill from the Senate to increase the salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, was read once and indefinitely postponed.

The petition of David Dunlap and others was referred to the next legislature.

The bill to divide the county of Lincoln and erect a new one by the name of Bowdoin, was read 1st and 2nd time, when a motion to amend the bill by striking out the words "Brunswick and Harpswell," prevailed, 85 to 57. The papers were then referred to the committee on Bills in the 3d reading, who had their powers enlarged.

Mr. Furrington, of Bowdoin, gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was amended, at ten o'clock tomorrow.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1833.

Messrs. Dennet and Green, of the House, and Elden, of Buxton, Adams, of Portland, and Parsons, of Edgcomb, were appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of appointing a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the States prison, and also examine the criminal jurisprudence of the State, and report by bill on those subjects to the next legislature.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills additional to an act regulating judicial process and proceedings—additional respecting partition fences—in addition to an act, entitled an act concerning the assessment and collection of taxes—respecting Academies, incorporated within this State—to establish a ministerial fund in Watford—and Resolves relating to the creation of a grol in the county of York—and in favor of the Treasurer of the State and Adjutant General.

The bill to divide the county of Lincoln and erect a new county by the name of Bowdoin, was taken up and amended by restoring Brunswick, Harpswell, Durham and Danville to the bill, and then on motion of Mr. McCobb, it was referred to the next legislature.

A resolve fixing the place for the meeting of the next Legislature at Portland, was read and passed.

The bill respecting arrests in civil process, was read twice and referred to the next legislature, and was ordered to be printed in all the Portland Papers, under the direction of the Clerk.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills to establish a ministerial and school fund in Porter—in addition to an act entitled an act to regulate the manufacture of Stone lime and lime casks—additional to an act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other timber in certain cases—directing the mode of making returns of Banks—to incorporate the Maine Manufacturing Company—to set off Nathaniel Larrabee from Danville to Durham—to change the names of sundry persons—additional to an act to establish the Court of Common Pleas—and Resolves for the relief of William Norwood—respecting Sibley's bridge in the town of Warsaw—granting a tax on the pews and seats of the baptist meeting-house in Bath—respecting the Penobscot Indians—confirming the doings of Belgrade—and requesting the opinion of the Commissioners under the act of separation as to the best mode of managing public lands.

The petition of Ebenezer E. Wilder, was referred to the next legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

The bill respecting the sale of ministerial and school lands, was referred to the next legislature and ordered to be printed in the public papers.

Passed to be enacted.—Bills for the preservation of fish in Newport—to prevent unnecessary costs in criminal prosecutions—additional to an act establishing and regulating the fees of certain officers therein mentioned—respecting the bridges over the tide waters of the Presumpscot river—to establish a ministerial fund in Bluehill—prescribing the forms of Recognizances taken by Justices of the Peace in criminal cases—granting a Lottery for the benefit of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal—and Resolves making appropriation for paying W. B. Sewall, Esq. and the engrossing Clerks—authorizing the appointment of an Agent to represent the claims of this State upon the United States for expenses incurred by Massachusetts during the late war—laying a tax on the several counties—making appropriation for the purchase of fuel—fixing the place of the meeting of the next legislature—authorizing the purchase of blank books for the use of the militia—appropriating the sum of \$500 as a contingent fund to be placed at the disposal of the Governor—and respecting the accounts of Land Agents.

On motion of Mr. Leach, ordered that 15 days additional pay be made upon the pay roll for the Clerk of the House, as a full compensation for his services in making up the journals and filling the papers after the close of the present session, and for making an index in said journal.

On motion of Mr. McIntire, ordered that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of passing an act imposing a fine on any town entitled to choose a Representative or Representatives, that shall hereafter neglect or refuse to exercise that right. This committee reported a bill, which was read a third time, and passage refused.

The committee appointed to hear the answer of James M. Rogers to the causes assigned for his removal from every office, civil and military he holds under this state, reported that said Rogers having appeared and claimed further time to prepare his defence, it is expedient, under all the circumstances, that the subject be referred to the next legislature. The Senate refused to accept the report.—Whereupon, the cases assigned for his removal, &c. were read, and 11 o'clock this day assigned to consider the same, and hear any objections the said Rogers or his counsel may offer. Messrs. Todd, of Portland, Dunlap, of Brunswick, and Leach, of Vassalborough, were appointed managers on the part of the House. The Clerk was directed to apprise Messrs. Fessenden & Deblois, counsel to said Rogers, of the doings of the House, that they might appear in his defence. At 11, the House voted to proceed in the trial, and the speaker enquired if James M. Rogers was present either by himself or counsel—whereupon Thomas A. Deblois, Esq. informed the House that he appeared as Counsel for said Rogers—upon which the speaker read the address and also the causes assigned for his removal, reported by the joint committee. On the question will the House refer the subject to the next legislature, it was decided in the negative, yeas 27—nays 71. After a considerable time was spent in hearing the defence of Counsel and the reply of Mr. Todd, the House adjourned till the afternoon.

GAZETTE.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1833.

Penitentiary.—A bill providing for the erection of a State Prison in the town of Thomaston and for organizing and governing the establishment, has passed to be enacted. The work is to be commenced the ensuing season, and a sum not exceeding \$30,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

New County.—The subject of forming a new county from towns in Lincoln and Cumberland was considerably discussed in both branches last week. The bill as reported has been finally referred to the next legislature. The proposition is, that the county shall be composed of the towns of Brunswick, Danville, Durham and Harpswell, in Cumberland, and Bath, Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, Georgetown, Lewiston, Litchfield, Lisbon, Phippsburg, Topsham and Wales, in Lincoln. These towns will now have an opportunity to express their sentiments upon this measure, before it is conclusively acted upon. We are well persuaded that as far as this county is concerned, the inhabitants are decidedly opposed to a separation.

Militia Bill.—The bill amending the militia law, passed to be engrossed in both houses. The act relates chiefly to Engine men, who are entirely exempted from military duty, a more adequate number provided for the management of engines. It also gives to courts martial the power of imposing fines upon delinquent officers and prescribes the order of forming the line for inspection or review. During the progress of the bill several important amendments were attempted to be incorporated on it; among others one by Mr. Parsons of Edgcomb, the object of which was, to compel Quakers and Shakers to do military duty. This amendment was strenuously opposed by Mr. Adams of Portland, Mr. Bitterfield, and Col. Fletcher, and advocated by the mover, Mr. McCobb and Mr. Sheppard, and was rejected.

DISTRICTING BILL.

No subject has excited more interest this ses-

sion than this bill. It has been from House to Senate again and again; and finally the Act conforms very nearly to the ratio prescribed by Congress, and to the principle advocated by Colonel Thatcher, upon his motion to recommit the bill as stated in our last. There were many difficulties attending this subject, which occasioned considerable embarrassment. It was thought highly important, that all the Electors should have an equal weight in the election of members to Congress, particularly at the present time; and that the only way to produce this equality was to approach as near as possible to the ratio prescribed by Congress, without regard to territorial lines. On the other hand many were very desirous to retain the lines of the counties, because they thought it would be more convenient and satisfactory for those who were accustomed to act together on ordinary business, to unite in the important duty and privilege of sending a Representative to Congress.

The bill making further pecuniary provision for Bowdoin and Waterville Colleges, has been rejected.

The bill raising the Salaries of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Adjutant General, was negatived without a division.

And the bill to abolish the office of Reporter, was referred to the next legislature.

The *Hallowell Advocate* in speaking of the bill brought into the House of Representatives, for the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, says, "it is understood the rejection of the bill for the increase of Judge Whitman's salary, has occasioned the introduction of this, which is supported by that gentleman's warmest friends, and we presume by the federalists generally, who if they cannot have one of their own number at the head of the Court, are determined that none shall be there." To show that the Editor of the Advocate is misinformed upon this subject, it will be sufficient to state the principal facts, which occurred during the agitation of the question. In the first place, the motion to raise the committee, was made by Mr. Chase of Livermore, a republican; the committee consisted of Messrs. Wallingford, Todd, Crowell, McCall, Crane, Moore, Chase, Parker and Call, a large majority of whom are republicans, and they were unanimous in reporting the bill. In the third reading of the bill, the motion by which it was referred, was made by Mr. Williams, a federalist, and supported by Col. Thatcher, another federalist, and they succeeded in causing the bill to be rejected this session at least. Now does this look like a combination among the federalists to abolish the Court? The truth is, this is not a party question; but one which does and may well divide public sentiment throughout the State; there are men on each side, who are intelligent, upright and unimpeached by party accusation.

We take this occasion to observe, that party lines have hardly been visible during this session of the legislature, although on one or two questions, we have perceived it; it is with feelings of pleasure, we witness the general disappearance of that vindictive spirit, which so often raised itself in our halls of legislation; we are glad to notice that old distinctions are disregarded, and hope for a new era to commence when the only qualification for office shall be merit and our motto, "measures, not men."

The last Bath Gazette intimates a doubt whether we have not been misinformed respecting the sending of the *Washington Gazette*, to no doubt of the fact. We have seen one of Jan. 3d, sent to a member from Hancock county, in which there is much abuse of Mr. Adams. Another of these papers was sent to a member from Washington county, and another to a member from Lincoln county. This was at the time when the election of Gen. Chandler was pending. We know not how many more have been sent, but understand many others were received from the same quarter.

THE CANAL LOTTERY BILL.

We taken up in the House on Tuesday last, and after a short discussion, passed to be engrossed. It was advocated by Mr. Abbott of Castine, chairman of the committee, who reported the bill. Mr. A. stated the great advantages of Canals generally: they facilitate, he remarked, the intercourse between town and country, open a market on the one side to the merchant, and on the other to the farmer; they improve the value of the lands contiguous to them and give a stimulus to industry. He said he was opposed to lotteries as far as they were the means of private gain; but when they had for their object some great public good, he thought they might reasonably be patronized by the legislature. He said, that as it regarded the proposed canal, the object to be accomplished was practicable and promised great public utility, and it was an undertaking which could not be carried on without public aid, in some way or other. The country, he observed, through which the canal was to pass, had been surveyed twenty years since by Col. Baldwin, an able engineer, who found the route practicable, and reported favorably as it regarded the nature of the soil and the expense; but the difficulty has always been a want of funds; there is at present, he said, a water communication nearly the whole distance, by ponds and streams, and it will only be necessary to canal from 10 to 15 miles; now, he said, if the disposition which prevails in the community to speculate in Tickets, can be made useful to the public at large in this way, he thought it better, than that the money which arose from it, should be sent to advance the prosperity and interest of other states. If the treasury, he said, was in a flourishing situation, he did not know but he should prefer, to aid this enterprise by a grant of money, instead of a lottery, but as we had many expenditures to incur for the erection of state buildings, &c. he thought we were not at present, able to afford assistance in that manner; and the only mode that remained, was the one now proposed.—Therefore, Mr. A. said, as the object to be effected is a good one, & as it will not probably proceed without public aid, he was in favour of the present measure.

Mr. Adams, of Portland, followed Mr. Abbot, enforced his arguments and adduced others in favour of the bill. He went more into detail on the advantages it would be to this section of the country, and to every branch of industry,—to the farmer, the merchant and mechanic. He obviated the objections to the mode of raising the money. He said, that could hardly be called gambling, which had for its object a great public benefit, and that as long as it was impossible to restrain people from speculating in this way, it was better to turn the money to a good account among ourselves, than to send it to make improvements in other states, or to decorate the city of Washington, which was the object of the National Lottery. Mr. Adams observed, that he

had heard it objected to this project, that lotteries were often unproductive and sometimes followed by losses; he said that was entirely owing to the managers; if upright and honest men are appointed to conduct the business, the gain is certain: it was like all other business, unproductive, if imprudently managed; but let such men be appointed as conduct their own business well; men of integrity; and there is no danger but the result will be favorable. We cannot follow Mr. A. through all his remarks, which were able and happily adapted to the subject.

No one spoke in opposition to the bill and it passed without a division. In the Senate it was referred to the next legislature, by a majority of one. The vote was, however, afterwards reconsidered and the bill passed that body.

The same committee also reported a bill making an addition to the law now in force, on the sale of lottery tickets; prohibiting the sale of tickets of any lottery whatever, not granted by this state, after September next; and the bill has passed. The object of this latter bill is to prevent the sale of the tickets in the National Lottery, within the state.

The bill to abolish the Court of Common Pleas, was taken up in the House, on Tuesday last. A motion was then made by Mr. Williams of Augusta, to refer the subject to the next legislature, which after a short discussion prevailed. The postponement was opposed by Messrs. Wallingford and Todd, both on the committee who reported the bill; and supported by Messrs. Williams, Thatcher and Fane. It was said in favour of the motion, that it was hardly necessary, to destroy so soon the system which had been put into operation by the very last Legislature, and which had not been sufficiently tested. Some remarks were made on the advantages of an intermediate Court, and the antiquity and present prevalence of the system, and it was said that the people were now wholly unprepared for the question; for so far were they from expecting this subject would be brought on this session, or desiring to have it, that they were satisfied with the present arrangement, and wished the Courts to continue as at present established. On the other side, it was argued that an intermediate system was not only unnecessary, but it increased the expense of those who went to law; that in the lower Court, parties did not go prepared for a final trial, and that therefore the money expended in the preliminary preparations for the Supreme Court, was little better than wasted to the parties. The Legislature, it was said, at the last session, had certainly made an improvement in the system, but it was believed that still further improvements might be made, and that the Legislature ought not now to stop short in the work of reformation. The objections offered were not to the manner in which business was conducted in the Common Pleas, but to the system; which opened two Courts and gave rise to two bills of expense, when one Court could accomplish all the business at a great saving of money both to the State and to individuals.

An attempt was afterwards made to reconsider the vote, but it did not succeed.

The vote in the House of Representatives, by which the bill making a grant of money to Gardner Lyceum, was rejected, was reconsidered on Tuesday last; and after an amendment was made, reducing the amount, the bill passed by a majority of four. It also has passed the Senate. The bill makes the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House for the time being, together with twelve others associated with them, visitors of the institution, and gives to it a thousand dollars and the tax on the Gardner Bank, for one year, amounting to a thousand dollars more. This grant of two thousand dollars will enable this institution, which has been projected and liberally patronized by a philanthropic citizen of the flourishing town of Gardner, to enter at once upon its interesting and valuable duties. It is generally known that the Lyceum is of a novel character in this country; it approaches nearer than any thing we have, to the celebrated institution at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, which unites practice with theory. That not only opens the books, which instruct in the sciences and arts, but puts into the hands of its pupils, the instruments of useful occupation, and shows them the practical result of elevated speculation. In the Lyceum will be taught all useful knowledge, and that too without suffering the body to be enervated by too close sedentary employment. We doubt not that this school, which possesses extraordinary and unequalled advantages, will receive a proportionate patronage from the community.

JAMES M. ROGERS.

The House of Representatives were yesterday engaged on the question of addressing the Governor for the removal of James M. Rogers from the civil and military offices, which he holds under the authority of this State. Rogers is Colonel of the third Reg't. 1st Brig. 4th Div. and holds the commissions of Justice of the Peace and Coroner; he was tried at the last term of the Supreme Court at Wiscasset, for passing counterfeit money, and the jury returned a verdict that he was *guilty*. His counsel then moved an arrest of judgment, assigning for cause that improper evidence was admitted at the trial; this evidence was, that the printed statute contained in the statute book, of the Bank of which the bill passed, was a counterfeit, was admitted by the Judge who tried the cause, as sufficient evidence of the existence of the incorporation, when by law, as they contended, an exemplified copy should be produced from the office of the Secretary of State. The opinion of the Court had not been delivered on this point. Petitions were presented early in the session, praying that the two houses would address the governor to remove this person from his offices. These petitions were committed to a joint committee, who notified Rogers to attend before them to show cause why this prayer should not be granted. He attended pursuant to notice on Saturday, within 48 hours from the time notice was sent him; and the committee yesterday morning, reported that the subject be referred to the next legislature, to give him time to be heard by counsel and prepare for his defence. The legislature refused to accept the report, and assigned 11 o'clock that day for him to show cause why the address should not be made, and passed an order that he should then be heard by Messrs. Fessenden and Deblois, his counsel.

The case was taken up agreeably to assignment, and Mr. Deblois attended for the respondent, Mr. Fessenden from ill health being unable to appear, and offered at considerable length his reasons why the subject should be postponed: these were the very short notice which had been allowed the respondent to prepare for his defence, and the situation of the action in court. He stated that it was uncertain what would be the opinion of the court upon the motion in arrest